

THE JEFFERSONIAN.

Devoted to Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Science, Morality, and General Intelligence.

VOL. 27.

STROUDSBURG, MONROE COUNTY, PA., MAY 7, 1868.

NO. 6.

Published by Theodore Schoch.

TERMS—Two dollars a year in advance—and if not paid before the end of the year, two dollars and fifty cents, will be charged until all arrears are paid, except at the option of the Editor.
1274 insertions of one square (eight lines) or less, one of three insertions \$1.50. Each additional insertion, 50 cents. Longer ones in proportion.

JOB PRINTING.

Executed in the highest style of the Art, and on the most reasonable terms.

DRS. JACKSON & BIDLACK,
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.
Drs. JACKSON & BIDLACK, are prepared to attend promptly to all calls of a Professional character. Office—Opposite the Stroudsburg Bank.
April 25, 1867.—tf.

DR. D. D. SMITH,
Surgeon Dentist,
Office on Main Street, opposite Judge Stokes' residence, Stroudsburg, Pa.
Teeth extracted without pain. August 1, 1867.

A Card.
The undersigned has opened an office for the purchase and sale of Real Estate, in Fowler's Building, on Main street. Parties having Farms, Mills, Hotels or other property for sale will find it to their advantage to call on me. I have no agents. Parties must see me personally.
GEO. L. WALKER,
Real Estate Agent, Stroudsburg, Pa.

C. W. SEIP, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Has removed his office and residence to the building, lately occupied by Wm. Davis, Esq., on Main street. Devoting all his time to his profession he will be prepared to answer all calls either day or night, when not professionally engaged, with promptness.
Charges reasonable. Stroudsburg, April 11, 1867.—tf.

DR. A. H. SEEM,
DENTIST,
Will be pleased to see all who wish to have their Dentistry done in a proper and careful manner, beautiful sets of artificial teeth made of Gold, Silver, or Rubber Plates as persons may desire. Teeth carefully extracted without pain, if desired. The public are invited to give him a call at the office formerly occupied by Dr. Seip, next door to the Indian Queen Hotel. All work warranted.
[April 25, '67.]

S. HOLMES, JR.,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, AND GENERAL CLAIM AGENT.
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Office, one door below Fry's Tin Shop.
All claims against the Government prosecuted with dispatch at reduced rates.
An additional bounty of \$100 and of \$50 procured for Soldiers in the late War, FREE OF EXTRA CHARGE.
August 2, 1866.

A Card.
Dr. A. REEVES JACKSON,
Physician and Surgeon,
BEGS TO ANNOUNCE THAT HAVING returned from Europe, he is now prepared to resume the active duties of his profession. In order to prevent disappointment to persons living at a distance who may wish to consult him, he will be found at his office every THURSDAY and SATURDAY for consultation and the performance of Surgical operations.
Dec. 12, 1867.—1 yr.

Itch! Itch! Itch!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH! SCRATCH!
HOLLINSHEAD'S ITCH & SALT RHEUM OINTMENT.
No Family should be without this valuable medicine, for on the first appearance of the disorder on the wrists, between the fingers, &c., a slight application of the Ointment will cure it, and prevent its being taken by others.
Warranted to give satisfaction or money refunded.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by W. HOLLINSHEAD, Druggist, Stroudsburg, Oct. 31, '67.

J. LANTZ, DENTIST.
Has permanently located himself in Stroudsburg, and moved his office next door to Dr. S. Walton, where he is fully prepared to treat the natural teeth, and also to insert incorruptible artificial teeth on pivot and plate, in the latest and most improved manner. Most persons know the danger and folly of trusting their work to the ignorant as well as the traveling dentist. It matters not how much experience a person may have, he is liable to have some failures out of a number of cases, and if the dentist is out of a distance it is frequently put off until it is too late to save the tooth or teeth as it may be, other wise the inconvenience and trouble of going so far. Hence the necessity of obtaining the services of a dentist near home. All work warranted.
Stroudsburg, March 27, 1862.

M. D. COOLBAUGH,
Sign and Ornamental Painter,
SHOP ON MAIN STREET,
(opposite Woolen Mills),
STROUDSBURG, PA.
Respectfully announces to the citizens of Stroudsburg and vicinity that he is prepared to attend to all who may favor him with their patronage, in a prompt and workmanlike manner.
CHAIRS, FURNITURE, &c., painted and repaired.
Feb. 20—3m.

"One Glass More."

Stay, mortal, stay! nor heedless thus Thy sure destruction seal;
Within that cup there lurks a curse,
Which all who drink shall feel.
Disease and death, for ever nigh,
Stand ready at the door,
And eager wait to hear the cry
Of—"Give me one glass more."

Go, view the prisoners' gloomy cells:
Their sin and misery scan;
Gaze, gaze upon these earthly hells—
In drink their woes began.
Of yonder children, bathed in tears,
Ask, Why is mother poor!
They'll whisper in thy startled ears,
"Twas father's One glass more."

Stay, mortal, stay! repent, return,
Reflect upon thy fate:
The poisonous draught for ever spurn—
Spurn, spurn it, ere too late.
Oh, fly the horrid grogshop then,
Nor linger at the door,
Lest thou perchance should'st sip again
The treacherous "One glass more."

Trust not to thy deceitful heart,
The Saviour's grace improve;
Through him from every sin depart,
And touch that glass no more.

HOW TO GO WEST.

Many thousands of people will go West this season—twice or thrice as many, I judge, as have gone in any one year in the last decade. The completion of the Union Pacific Railroad beyond Cheyenne, within a few miles of the summit of the rocky range; the construction of the railroad to Sioux City, where boats, built expressly for navigating the Upper Missouri, connect, to complete the line to Fort Benton, and the rapid progress of the Union Pacific, rendering Denver, Southern Colorado, New Mexico, and Arizona of comparatively easy access, will make thousands visit the West, or take their families, in search of new and more inviting homes, who have hitherto hesitated because of hostile Indians, and privations and dangers of the Plains. Having traversed the mountain territories in all seasons, I venture a few practical suggestions, which may be of value to those who propose to cross the Plains this season.

Persons who wish to start early in the spring for Northern Dakota or Montana should go by rail to Chicago, and thence to Sioux City, where they will find a regular line of steamers to take them to Fort Benton. Hitherto the river route has been most tedious and the most perilous of all the highways to the West; but now, 1000 miles of the worst river navigation is obviated by the extension of the railroad to Sioux City, and the boats of the new line, having been built expressly for the Upper Missouri trade, will be more safe, speedy, and comfortable. This route is not only entirely free from the danger of Indian attacks, as the boats are compelled to land frequently in the hostile regions to cut and take on supplies of wood; but it is just as safe, or rather safer, on that score than any other route; is one-half cheaper, and will not require more than 15 days longer to reach Virginia City or Helena than by overland coach. From Fort Benton, tri-weekly coaches run to Helena, and daily from there to other important points in Montana.

Those who wish to visit Denver, Cheyenne, Salt Lake, Idaho, Nevada, or California, should not start earlier than the middle of May, as the roads are very bad, and the waters high on the plains and in the mountains until late in May or early in June. They will go by rail to Chicago, Omaha, and Cheyenne, and from thence by the daily line of coaches that reaches into every part of the West and North-West. Salt Lake can be reached from Cheyenne (the western terminus of the railroad) in five days and nights, and Virginia City, Montana, in three days more. It is nearly 600 miles from Cheyenne to Salt Lake, and 400 from there to Virginia City. The stage fare is about 25 cents per mile, and meals cost \$1.50 each. The fare on the Pacific Railroad is about 10 cents per mile. Those who wish to reach Southern Colorado, New Mexico, or Arizona, should go by rail to St. Louis, and there to the western terminus of the Eastern Division of the Union Pacific R.R. (about 250 miles east of Denver), where they can take coaches to every prominent point west and south-west. Daily coaches run from the terminus of both the Pacific Railroad to Denver City. By the Cheyenne route, Denver can be reached from New York in five days; by the Smoky Hill route, in six days. During the coming summer, Denver will be connected with the Pacific Railroad at Cheyenne by the completion of the Denver Railroad.

Persons who desire to make a leisurely and pleasant trip to the mountain territories, should start about the first of June, go by Cheyenne to Denver, from which point they can reach the leading mining region of Colorado in a day by coach. Here they should go by coach to Salt Lake, exchanging the snow and desolation of the mountains for the fruits and flowers of the Mormons, and from there they can go to Montana or Idaho by stage, spend two months in observation or attending to business, and return by boat from Fort Benton to Sioux City, where they are connected with the East by railroads. Those who desire to visit the Rocky Mountains only, should not

start until August, as September is the most pleasant month of the year for traveling in the mountains. Those who wish to escape the heat, dust and epidemics of the cities in the heated term, can now spend the summer months more cheaply, pleasantly and profitably in the mountain regions at Colorado than at any of the Eastern watering places. The finest mineral springs, of every property and temperature, abound in the mountains within easy drives of Denver, and visitors can now be comfortably entertained there.

Travelers in the West want to be encumbered as little as possible. Summer clothing is not wanted. Flannels should always be worn next to the skin, and woolen clothing, stout boots, a good overcoat and a pair of California blankets, are indispensable to comfort, as the nights are always cool, and in the mountains often quite cool. Ladies should have good winter clothing, a heavy waterproof cloak, a quilted hood, and as few toilet articles as possible. Stages are usually very much crowded, and surplus luggage is a great nuisance to the owner as well as to others. Every tourist crossing the plains should have good fire arms. A brace of revolvers with ammunition can be carried with other little articles, in a small leather traveling bag, swung from the shoulder by a strap, and thus have the weapon always at hand in case of necessity. Every gentleman should also have a Henry carbine. Not one in fifty may have actual use for them, but if needed they are very handy to have about the coach. Coaches are not often attacked by either Indians or Road Agents (highway robbers), but they may be attacked any day, and it is well to be fully prepared.

There will be a regular stampede to the Sweetwater mines this spring. They are more accessible than any other mines from which we have reports of fabulous success in digging gold. They can be reached by about 200 miles staging from Cheyenne, and are not over 60 miles from the regular overland stage route. Coaches will run to Sweetwater from Sage Creek station (about 12 miles west of the North Platte Crossing, and 20 miles east of Badger Pass), and a two days' ride from the railroad will land the adventurer in the new Eldorado. Many trains will go from Cheyenne to take provisions, goods, machinery, &c., and most of the mining class will go with them. Of those who go there to work claims, four out of five will come away disappointed, and very many will be glad to beg or work their way back. Of those who go to speculate a few will succeed, while most will fail, and many will lose their entire capital. Good quartz lodes are said to be there, and I doubt not that many will prove to be valuable; but just now they are held at speculative prices, and those who do not wish to lose money will not invest in them this year. Next season they may be purchased reasonably, and after another season devoted to development, machinery may be shipped with reasonable confidence that success can be attained.

This season will be a most dangerous one for adventure—I mean for exploring or prospecting the valuable mineral and agricultural region north of the Platte. The hostile Indians possess the whole country from the Platte Valley to the Upper Missouri, and will resist every advance of civilization. I look for more active hostilities on the part of the savages this season than we had last year; but as the army is to be withdrawn from the Bozeman or Powder River route, any ordinary degree of military management should keep the main overland route protected. Last season the Indians raided the line as far west as Laclede, 75 miles west of Bridger's Pass, and eastward as far as Platte City, 300 miles east of the base of the mountains.—N. Y. Tribune.

An act changing the time of electing municipal and township officers passed by the Legislature just adjourned.

Be it enacted, &c., That hereafter all city, ward, borough and township Officers in this commonwealth shall be elected at the time and place fixed by law for holding the annual election for State and county officers, and the judges and inspectors shall receive, count and make return of all votes cast for said city, ward, borough and township officers as is required by law in the case of city, ward, borough and township elections.

The first election under this act shall be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869, and the term of all city, ward, borough and township officers so elected shall begin and end the same as if they had been elected at the times heretofore fixed by law for city, ward, borough and township elections. No assessors shall be elected for any ward, borough or township at the annual election to be held on the second Tuesday of October, 1869, but the assessors elected at the annual election for ward, borough and township officers in 1869 shall act for 1871, as required by existing laws. This act shall not apply to Philadelphia.

A lady residing in Concord street, Brooklyn, has become entirely helpless from the effects of tight lacing. She was in the habit of calling the young ladies with whom she associated to aid her in lacing her corsets as tight as they could possibly be drawn, thinking that her figure by that means would be greatly improved. Now her arms have become paralyzed, and she is helpless.

The Farm Lands of this Country.

Some interesting facts may be gathered from the recent report of the Agricultural Bureau with reference to the comparative acres of farm lands, improved, and waste lands, in the different States of the Union. For example the Southern States exhibit an area of three hundred million acres of wild or waste lands, two hundred million acres of farm lands unimproved—that is, untilled—and only about seventy million acres nominally improved, more than half of which is not in actual cultivation. The extreme west shows nearly the same ratio of improved and unimproved agricultural territory.

The number of farms and their size vary curiously in different States, and the relative amount of tilled and untilled lands are also very different. The largest farms are found in California, where the average size of eighteen thousand farms is six hundred and sixty-six acres.

Massachusetts, with thirty-eight thousand farms, averages only 94 acres to a farm, being in this respect the most minutely divided of all the States in the Union. The largest number of farms is found in New York, which had 196,000, averaging 106 acres, and the next largest in Ohio, which numbers 179,000, averaging 114 acres. Nevada, as yet, has only 91 farms, which average 617 acres.

The greatest area of wild land is found in Texas, which has no less than one hundred and twenty-six million acres of this unprofitable territory, to set against less than three million acres of land in nominal cultivation; and California comes next, with one hundred and twelve million acres of waste, against a little over two millions cultivated.

Rhode Island, with little more than three hundred thousand acres of waste territory, has over five thousand farms, averaging 96 acres, besides one hundred and eight thousand acres of farm lands unimproved.

The total area of "Congress lands" in all the States amount to eight hundred and forty million acres, the total number of farms in cultivation to two million and thirty-four thousand acres, and the aggregate of average size to one hundred and two acres. The above figures are given in round numbers only, but made as near as possible to the exact amounts stated in the report.

Saving.

A man is very apt to deceive himself into the idea that he cannot save, and it is no use attempting it. He convinces himself that his income is little enough for present necessities, and puts off the hope of accumulating if he form it at all, to the happy period when he shall be in better circumstances; but when they perhaps improve, his wants have extended as much, and still the time for saving is far ahead. Thus he goes on and on, resolving and resolving, until at last he is surprised by some sudden calamity, which deprives him of his ordinary wages, or by death, which cruelly cuts him off in the very midst of the best intentions in the world. Did any man, we would ask, experience a falling off in his income, even so much as a dollar a week? Many will answer they have. Did they continue to live at a reduced rate? They reply, we did so, we were compelled to do it. Very well; and pray what is the difference between being compelled to live a dollar a week cheaper, and compelling yourself to do it? Or, suppose stationary wages and a raising produce market, did you not find that, although bread rose a penny a loaf, and other provisions in proportion, you still continued to make your income procure something like the usual exhibition in vitals? You answer yes. And where, I would ask, is the difference between spending a small extra sum upon certain articles of food, and laying it back for accumulation, supposing it not to be so needed? It is clear that if you had the fortitude and strength of character to make the savings as much a matter of compulsion as the other circumstances are, you would save. You have, therefore, no excuse to present for not saving it, except that you are too weak-minded to abstain from using money that is in your power.

Late Potatoes.

Planting for a late crop should take place between the 20th of April and the 10th of May. The earlier period is the best for potatoes that ripen slowly as the vines have a greater advantage from spring rains, and by being pushed forward rapidly at that season are more likely to escape the rot. Choose large and well matured tubers, and cut the sets so as to leave two eyes to each. Sprinkle plaster over them to absorb the moisture, and plant as soon after cutting as possible. Plant from ten to twelve bushels to the acre.

Johnson vs. Johnson.

The inconsistencies of Andrew Johnson are without parallel in the history of any public man in the United States. In 1861, while a Senator from Tennessee, he uttered the following remarkable language:

I meant that the true way to fight the battle was for us to remain here and occupy the places assigned to us by the Constitution of the country. Why did I make that statement? It was because on the 4th day of March next we shall have six majority in this body; and if, as some apprehend, the incoming administration shall show any disposition to make encroachments upon the rights of the States, or any other violation of the Constitution, we by remaining in the Union and standing at our places, will have the power to resist all these encroachments. How? We have the power to reject the appointment of the Cabinet officers of the incoming President. Then should we not be fighting the battle in the Union by resisting even the organization of the administration in a constitutional mode, and thus, at the very start, disable an administration which was likely to encroach on our rights, and to violate the Constitution of the country? So far as appointing even a minister abroad is concerned, the incoming administration will have no power without our consent, if we remain here. It comes into office hand-cuffed, powerless to do harm. We, standing here, hold the balance of power in our hands; we can resist it at the very threshold effectually, and do it inside of the Union, and in our House. The incoming administration has not even the power to appoint a postmaster whose salary exceeds \$1,000 a year, without consultation with, and the acquiescence of the Senate of the United States. The President has not even the power to draw his salary, his \$25,000 per annum, unless we appropriate it.

This is the argument by which Andrew Johnson endeavored to convince his fellow Senators from the South that they could gain more for slavery by remaining in the Union than by leaving it. He had then very moderate ideas of the Executive power. Now he claims the right to remove and appoint without the consent of the representatives of the people. Nothing could be more opposite than his present and his past constructions of the Constitution.

The Bankrupt Law and Who May Take Advantage of It.

The first of June, 1869, is the time allowed to those desiring to take advantage of the Bankrupt Law. For the benefit of those who do not fully understand the law, we furnish the following abstract:

Who may take advantage of this law?

Any person, or firm, who owes debts to the amount of three hundred dollars or upward, whether they be individual or partnership debts, or both, and it makes no difference what is the character of the indebtedness, whether it be by bill, note, account, judgment, as principal, or surety, or otherwise.

What does the law demand of the applicant?

That he shall surrender his property, except such as is hereinafter mentioned, to his creditors, for a pro rata distribution among them.

What does the law permit the applicant to keep?

First—Household and kitchen furniture and necessaries to the amount of five hundred dollars.

Second—The uniform, arms and equipments of any person who is, or has been a soldier in the militia or the service of the United States.

Third—If the applicant is the head of a family, his homestead, to the value of five hundred dollars. If he has no home, then in lieu thereof money or other personal property, to the value of three hundred dollars.

If the applicant has only so much property as is above enumerated, of course he has nothing to give up to his creditors.

The result of the benefit of taking this law is a discharge from all indebtedness. In cases where there is no contest, it requires from sixty to ninety days to procure this discharge.—Free Press.

A circular has been issued by William E. Dodge, Esq., and other prominent and influential friends of the cause, for a National Temperance Convention, to be held in Cleveland, Ohio, July 29th, 1868. All General Assemblies and all Synods, All General and Annual Conferences, and all Associations of Ministers and religious State Conventions, Grand Lodges of Good Templars of Honor and Temperance, are invited to send seven delegates each, of which the presiding officer and Secretary of each body shall be two. The objects of the convention are to compare views, discuss foundation principles, and secure, so far as practicable, concert of action.

The number of bills passed by the late Legislature having been erroneously stated in several instances, we have inquired of I. B. Gara, Deputy Secretary of the Commonwealth, for the exact figures on the subject, which he reports as follows: Total bills passed, 1,416. Recalled from the Governor by resolution from the Legislature, 29. Of the above, forty five were vetoed, and sixty bills are held for further consideration.—State Guard.

The following is the new fee bill for Constables, passed by the Legislature, just adjourned—

Executing warrant on behalf of the Commonwealth, for each defendant, fifty cents.

Conveying to jail on mittimus or warrant, for each defendant, fifty cents.

Arresting a vagrant, disorderly person or other offender against the laws (without process), and bringing before a justice, fifty cents.

Levying fine or forfeiture on a warrant, thirty cents.

Taking the body into custody on mittimus, where bail is afterwards entered before the prisoner is delivered to the jail, or, fifty cents.

Serving subpoena, fifteen cents.

Serving summons or notice on referee, suitor, master, mistress or apprentice, personally, or by copy, each twenty cents.

Arresting on capias, fifty cents.

Taking bail bond on capias or for delivery of goods, twenty cents.

Notifying plaintiff, when defendant has been arrested on capias, to be paid by plaintiff, twenty cents.

Executing landlord's warrant or serving execution, fifty cents.

Taking inventory of goods, each item, two cents.

Levying or distraining goods or selling the same, for each dollar, not exceeding thirty dollars, six cents.

For each dollar above thirty dollars, four cents.

And half of the commission shall be allowed where the money is paid after levy, without sale, but no commission shall in any case be taken on more than the real estate.

Advertising the same, fifty cents.

Executing attachment, thirty-five cents.

Copy of vendue paper when demanded, each item, two cents.

Putting up notices of distress at mansion house or other public place on the premises, twenty cents.

Serving scire facias personally, twenty cents.

Serving by leaving a copy, twenty cents.

Executing a bail piece, thirty cents.

Traveling expenses in all cases, for each mile circular, six cents.

Making returns to court, one dollar and fifty cents.

Attending general election, two dollars.

Attending special township, or borough election, three dollars.

Same fee for services not herein specially provided for, as for similar services.

Good Maxims.

An action cannot be perfectly good, unless it is pure in its motives; that is, unless the motives are virtuous, and free from any mixture of vice.

If we commit small faults without regret to-day, we shall commit greater ones to-morrow.

Pride is the most ridiculous and the foolish of all vices.

In everything we do, however trifling, we ought to reflect and reason, otherwise we shall never do anything well.

Idleness renders us unfit for everything.

Flattery is more prejudicial than rudeness or anger.

We owe the greatest gratitude to those who tell us the truth.

Calumny is the voice of those who have neither a good heart nor a good understanding.

We ought never to believe ill of any one till we are certain of it. We ought not to say anything that is rude and displeasing in joke, and even then we ought not to carry the joke too far.

The longer the saw of contention is drawn, the hotter it grows.

In matters of conscience, first thoughts are best. In matters of prudence, last thoughts are best.

Lying is a vice so very infamous, that the greatest liar cannot bear it in other men.

Another Caution.

There is a swindling concern in New York styling itself "Kelley's Grand North American Gift Concert," which is sending out circulars all over the country similar to the following, which has been shown us by one of our victimized citizens who received it several weeks since and sent on the 5th cent, \$7.50:

"DEAR SIR—You are hereby notified that your ticket No. — has drawn a prize valued at \$1,500. Five per cent. on this will be \$75.00. This amount of assessed per centage must in all cases be sent on receipt of this notice with directions by what express you wish the prize sent.

We have no doubt that thousands all over the country have received similar circulars to the above and hundreds have been victimized. We wish to warn our readers against having anything to do with Gift Enterprises of any description.—Easton Free Press.

A was proposed the other day to conduct a lady who slipped down upon the slopply sidewalk to the "Home for Fallen Women."

In Greenland the young people who woo each other eat ten pounds of tallow every day to prove their devotion. Scandalous.

"Early rare potatoes" are advertised in a paper in Central New York for three dollars a pound.

Lemons weighing two pounds are raised in Florida.